

LIBRARY



THE HEALTH OF CROMPTON 1950

The Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health
for the Urban District of Crompton,
T. Seymour Jones, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29129850>

URBAN DISTRICT OF CROMPTON

THE

Annual Report

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

T. SEYMOUR JONES,

M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Town Hall,
CROMPTON,
Lancashire,

July, 1951.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Health of Crompton for the year ended 31st December, 1950.

Dr. A. V. Stocks was your Medical Officer of Health until the end of July when he took over another appointment in Division No. 15 of the Lancashire County Council.

May I draw your attention to the falling birth rate which in 1950 was the lowest since 1941. There has been a decline since 1947 till now the birth rate is 14.7 per 1,000 population.

You will notice from Table II that there were more deaths during 1950 than during the previous year and that the death rate has risen to 16.0 per 1,000 population. This is an indication of the shift in the composition of the population towards there being a greater proportion of older people in Crompton. This is also reflected in the fact that 105 of the 201 deaths were due to heart disease or disease of blood vessels, and from Table III it will be seen that 129 deaths occurred in people over 65 years of age.

One aspect which gives satisfaction is the improvement this year in the saving of infant lives, there being only 4 infant deaths as compared with 10 in 1949 and 12 in 1948. This gives an infant mortality rate of 22 per 1,000 live births and is the lowest ever recorded in the history of the Township. Of the 4 infant deaths, 2 occurred in the first month of life due to Atelectasis and Prematurity whilst the other two deaths were due to Pneumonia. This reflects great credit on the maternity services of the town.

The greatest cause of illness in the infectious diseases are Measles and Whooping Cough. I should like you to notice that

the public and the medical profession are becoming more aware of the prevention of Dysentery in the population and the absolute need of good personal habits to control and reduce the incidence of Dysentery.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis increased during the year, partly due to earlier diagnosis and partly due to the spread of this disease amongst the community because of the delay in getting patients into sanatoria and because of patients being discharged from sanatoria still in an infective stage and so infecting their families and any who come in contact with them.

I desire to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support and consideration and to Mr. Taylor and Mr. Wrigley for their valuable co-operation and assistance throughout the year and in compiling this report.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

T. SEYMOUR JONES,

Medical Officer of Health.

CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION - - - - -	3 and 4
MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE -	7
Staff of the Health Department - - - - -	7
Statistics - - - - -	8

	Page		Page
Births	8	Maternal Mortality	8
Deaths	8	Population	8
Infant Mortality	8	Stillbirths	8

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Ambulance Service	10	Infant Welfare Service	9
Ante-Natal Service	9	Maternity Service	9
Day Nurseries	9	Midwifery	9
Home Help Service	10	Notification of Births	9
Home Nursing	10	Post-Natal Clinic	9
Hospital and Clinic Facilities	10		

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Chickenpox	11	Pneumonia	12
Dysentery	12	Poliomyelitis	12
Erysipelas	12	Scarlet Fever	11
Laboratory Work	13	Tuberculosis	12
Measles	12	Whooping Cough	12
Notifications	11		

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

Atmospheric Pollution	16	Milk Supply	18
Disinfection	16	New Street Works	15
Closet Accommodation	16	Public Cleansing	15
Factories Act, 1937	17	Rivers and Streams	15
Food and Drugs Act, 1938..	20	Rodent Control	17
Food Hygiene	19	Sanitary Inspection	17
Housing	18	Swimming Baths	17
Introduction	14	Unsound Food	20
Meat and Other Foods	20	Water Supply	15

TABLES.

Table	Page
APPENDIX A.	
I Vital Statistics, 1950	20-21
II Vital Statistics, 1930-1950	22
III Deaths (Net) 1950	23
IV Neo-Natal Mortality	24
V Infantile Mortality	24
VI Quinquennial Birth and Death Rates	25

APPENDIX B.

VII Cases Notified and Deaths from Tuberculosis	26
---	----

APPENDIX C.

VIII Sanitary Inspections	27-28
IX Closet Accommodation	29
X Factories Act	29-30
XI Housing Statistics	31-33
XII Milk Supply	33
XIII Unsound Food	34
XIV Food and Drugs Act, 1938 - Sampling	35

HEALTH COMMITTEE

1950—1951

CHAIRMAN

Councillor Thomas Mann.

Vice-Chairman

Councillor Rupert Gartside.

Councillor Edith Buckley

Councillor Herbert Hargreaves

Councillor Reginald Haworth

Councillor Elsie M. Herd

Councillor Matthias Pilling

Councillor Frank H. Sykes

Councillor Herbert N. Thomas

Councillor Harold M. Turner, J.P.

Councillor Harold Walker

Councillor Evan Whittaker

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health—

T. Seymour Jones, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,

From 1-8-50

A. V. Stocks, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. to 31-7-50.

Sanitary Inspector—F. Taylor, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Clerk—E. Wrigley, C.S.I.B., A.R.I.P.H.H.

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

POPULATION.

The Registrar-General gives the estimated population of Crompton for mid-year, 1950, as 12,560.

BIRTHS.

During the year there was a decline in the number of births, there being 185 live births as against 209 in the previous year. This gives a birth rate of 14.7 which, as shown in Table II is the lowest since 1941.

DEATHS.

The chief causes of death are shewn in Table III, Appendix A. The total number of deaths in 1950 was 201 giving a death rate of 16.0 per 1,000 of population. Heart disease was the chief cause of death accounting for 43% of the total. All forms of cancer caused 27 deaths.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

It is most gratifying to report that no maternal deaths associated with childbirth occurred during 1950.

INFANT MORTALITY AND STILL BIRTHS.

In 1950 there were 4 infant deaths giving an infant mortality rate of 22 per 1,000 live births, as compared with 29.8 for England and Wales and 29.4 for the 148 smaller towns. Of the four infants who died under one year of age two died during the first month, giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 10.8 per 1,000 live births.

Still births during the year totalled 3, representing a rate of 16 per 1,000 total births. The combined still birth and neo-natal mortality rate is 26.6 per 1,000.

From Table IV it will be seen that both neo-natal deaths occurred during the third day after birth and that Atalectasis neonatorum and Prematurity were the causes of such deaths.

Table V shows that of the 4 infants who died before their first birthday, 2 died in the first month of life constituting 50% of the total.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

NOTIFICATIONS OF BIRTHS.

Under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, 185 live births and 3 stillbirths were notified.

MATERNITY SERVICE.

Midwifery.

The domiciliary midwifery service is supervised in Crompton by the Lancashire County Council, who employ two full-time midwives in the area.

Ante-Natal Service.

An Ante-Natal Clinic is held at the East Crompton Church Institute, St. James' Street, Shaw, on the first and third Wednesdays in each month from 2-0 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.

Post-Natal Clinics.

A post-natal clinic is held at the East Crompton Church Institute on the first and third Wednesdays in each month from 2-0 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.

These services are under the jurisdiction of the Lancashire County Council.

INFANT WELFARE SERVICES.

Two welfare sessions are held weekly on Tuesday (Consultation) and Friday from 2-0 p.m. to 4-0 p.m. at the East Crompton Church Institute. Children are referred from these clinics to the Orthopaedic, Ophthalmic and Dental Clinics as required. Arrangements are also made for ultra-violet therapy for those children who need it.

DAY NURSERIES.

There are two day nurseries, both of a 50 place accommodation which are the responsibility of the Lancashire County Council. In the district there are a further 4 nurseries attached to various cotton mills.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The ambulance service is provided by the Oldham Corporation and is the financial responsibility of the Lancashire County Council,

HOME HELP SERVICE.

This is administered by the Divisional Health Committee. There is a Home Help Organiser whose duties are to co-ordinate the supply and demand of Home Helps throughout the Division.

HOME NURSING.

This is the responsibility of the Lancashire County Council and is organised by the Divisional Health Committee. There are two full-time District Nursees seconded to Crompton. Their services may be obtained at the request of a General Practitioner.

HOSPITAL AND CLINIC FACILITIES.

Facilities for general, medical, surgical and obstetrical treatment are available at the Oldham Royal Infirmary and Boundary Park General Hospital, Oldham.

The treatment centres for venereal diseases are :- Boundary Park General Hospital, Oldham (Telephone MAI 3251); The District Infirmary, Ashton (Telephone ASH 1611); The Municipal Clinic, 20, Baillie Street, Rochdale (Telephone Rochdale 47474).

A tuberculosis clinic is held at the Brook Street Chest Clinic, Chadderton, where all chest conditions can be diagnosed and arrangements made for treatment. This clinic is held on Monday afternoon and Wednesday morning (Telephone MAI 1671).

Laboratory facilities are available at the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall, Manchester, (Telephone COL 2733) and at the Oldham Royal Infirmary and Boundary Park General Hospital, Oldham.

The Divisional Health Office is at "Tylon," Middleton Road, Chadderton, where all information regarding Health Services may be obtained.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

NOTIFICATIONS.

A summary of the various infectious diseases notified during 1950 is given below :-

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED													Total Cases removed to Hospital	Deaths in Hospital of Patients removed from this District
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years													
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 upwards		
Scarlet Fever.....	50	...	...	4	5	8	19	11	3	...	...	...	...	12	1
Chickenpox	224	8	14	20	33	28	113	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	185	9	18	52	31	30	44	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Pneumonia	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Whooping Cough.....	49	1	9	8	12	9	8	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	47	4	13	18	7	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	11	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	3	4	...	...	...
Tuberculosis, Non-Pulmonary	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Totals...	576	22	55	102	88	77	185	21	5	7	6	8	...	13	1

SCARLET FEVER.

50 notifications of scarlet fever were received as against 34 for 1949, but there was no epidemic. The cases were spread over the whole year, notifications being received in every month and many of the cases were of an extremely mild nature. There was one death during the year from Bacterial Endocarditis due to Scarlet Fever.

CHICKENPOX.

There were 224 notifications from the beginning of the year up to and including the 3rd September, 1950, when this disease ceased to be notifiable in Crompton.

MEASLES.

Measles was present throughout the whole year but out of the total 185 cases 162 were notified during the months of January and August to December inclusive.

ERYSIPELAS.

Two cases occurred in 1950 as against three in 1949. Both of the cases were nursed at home.

PNEUMONIA.

During 1950, five cases were notified compared with eight cases in 1949. The number of cases notified is probably not an accurate guide to the prevalence of pneumonia.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

The one case notified was of a very mild nature. It was admitted to hospital and discharged after a period of five weeks.

WHOOPING COUGH.

During the year there were 49 cases all of which were nursed at home. 42 of these cases were reported up to the end of June.

DYSENTERY.

There were 47 cases of dysentery, 43 of which were children under the age of five years most of whom were attending day nurseries. The cases, all of which were treated by their own medical practitioners and subsequently recovered, were of the *Shigella Sonnei* type.

The importance of early notification of cases of dysentery and food poisoning is stressed, preferably by telephone to be followed by notification in writing. This would enable the local health authority to trace and prevent the spread of the outbreak, and especially to obtain samples of food eaten, so that the laboratory tests may be carried out to determine the source of the food poisoning.

TUBERCULOSIS.

This year shows an increase in the number of case notified, there being 11 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis as against six in 1949. Non-Pulmonary notifications show a decrease, there being two notifications compared with three the previous year.

During the year four deaths occurred, two from pulmonary and two from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

Particulars of new notifications and deaths from tuberculosis are given in Table VII, Appendix B.

The total number of tuberculous persons on the register of the district at December 1950 was 66, comprising 49 pulmonary and 17 non-pulmonary.

LABORATORY WORK.

During the year the under-mentioned specimens were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Monsall Hospital, Manchester, with the following results :-

	Positive	Negative	Total
Faeces, Dysentery	150	489	639
Throat Swabs, Diphtheria	—	2	2
Throat Swabs, other	13	22	35
Sputum	—	2	2

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
SHAW,

June, 1951.

To the Medical Officer of Health,

Sir,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report upon the work relating to the Sanitary circumstances of the District and the progress made during the year 1950.

The principle achievement during the year has been that of marked improvement of Food Shops and Food handling, as you will observe by the amount of work carried out by the shopkeepers and others. It is hoped that the high standard of cleanliness generally is maintained so that the risk of food contamination is appreciably reduced.

Comments on the various activities of the department are to be found under their appropriate headings in the report.

I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to you for your generous assistance, to the Members of the Health Committee for their continuous support and to the Officials for helpful co-operation.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK TAYLOR,

Sanitary Inspector.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

(A) SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

Although many townships complain of shortage of water during drought periods, Crompton enjoys a supply that is wholly sufficient and excellent in quality provided by the Oldham Corporation. The supply is chlorinated and no samples were taken of the mains supply as this is done regularly by the undertaking.

NEW STREET WORKS.

During the year Trent Road on the Lower Rushcroft Estate was extended to permit further housing development and other works of sewer and road construction in Derwent Drive were commenced. One unadopted street, being a section of Horton Street extending between Newtown Street and Dawn Street was "made up" under the Private Street Works Act 1892.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The Lancashire Rivers Board is the controlling authority for the streams in the district and its inspector makes a regular survey of the area. During the year it was found that some pollution was being caused to the River Beal by the discharge of trade effluent. Agreement was reached whereby the drainage from the mill concerned was discharged direct into the Council's sewer.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Refuse is collected from 4,410 dustbins at 4,539 premises, and it is transported by two 'Karrier Bantam' 7 cu. yard vehicles each manned by a driver and three labourers. During the year 2,815 loads of household refuse were taken to the Destructor and disposed of either by incineration or tipping. The plant at the destructor comprises three cells made by Dawson & Mansfield, and Baling Presses for reducing the bulk of tins, scrap iron, paper, etc., are in use.

A Salvage Scheme has been in operation since 1940 and during the year Salvage was collected and disposed of as per the following statement :-

	Collected 1949			Value		
	Tons	Cwts.	Lbs.	£	s	d
Mixed paper etc.	33	9	—	191	5	2
Baled Scrap tins	10	5	84	21	2	4
Ferrous Metal	1	3	—	2	17	6
Kitchen Waste	77	10	28	208	13	11
1950 TOTAL.....	122	8	—	423	18	11
1949 TOTAL.....	152	19	24	523	16	10

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

During the year three waste water closets were converted to fresh water closets. The Council's workmen cleared twelve waste water closets and six fresh water closets of blockages. Eleven blocked slop-gullies and drains reported during the year were also cleared of blockages by the Council workmen.

Details of the number and type of all closets in the District are given in Table IX, Appendix C.

DISINFECTION.

After Infectious disease the infected rooms are sprayed with formaldehyde and fumigated with formalin lamps. During 1950 fifty-eight houses were disinfected.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

The boiler installations in the district are summarised below.

Nature of Industry	No. of Chimneys
Public Utility Undertakings :	
Destructor	1
Baths	1
Textile Factories, Power	15
Textile Factories, Heating	3
General Manufacturing, Power	5
General Manufacturing, Heating	2

Pollution by smoke still continues to be a problem of some importance in this industrial area. Owing to fuel difficulties no specific smoke observations were taken during the year, but in several instances excessive smoke emissions were observed. In these cases personal contact was made with the management or the engineer in charge.

RODENT CONTROL.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, two sewer treatments were carried out during the year. Having due regard to the general lay-out of the sewers of this district all man-holes were treated on each occasion.

The following table shows the degree of infestation found to exist :-

		Feb.	Sept.
Number of manholes baited	.....	511	511
Number showing prebait take	.....	77	78
Number showing complete prebait take	.....	19	33

One trained operative was employed part-time throughout the year and 42 treatments were carried out, necessitating a total of 264 visits.

SWIMMING BATHS.

During the year 13,428 school children attended the baths. 83 children qualified for swimming certificates and 42 free passes to the Swimming Baths were awarded. 2 children qualified for Advanced Swimming Certificates.

The water in the swimming bath is treated by a constant process of filtration, chlorination and earation.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

The general conditions as regards sanitary accommodation in factories is satisfactory. Most of the cotton mills have sanitary accommodation far in excess of the legal requirements and the tendency is to site further conveniences at points more easily accessible to the department concerned.

Table X, Appendix C., gives a detailed list of factories in Crompton together with the number of inspections made and other details relating to the administration of the Acts for 1950.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

It is gratifying to state that during the year many owners carried out repairs to their property without any action whatsoever being taken by this department.

Another notable feature is that an appreciable number of occupiers are purchasing the houses they live in, thus becoming owners. This has a tendency to bring individual houses up to a standard above the normal tenanted house therefore reducing the number of complaints.

The detailed statment in Table VIII, Appendix C, shows the number and nature of inspections made during the year together with details of action taken and the nature of the defects remedied.

(B) HOUSING.

Due to present restrictions the building of sufficient new houses goes on but slowly and the housing problem is still acute. The policy of trying to keep old and worn-out houses somewhat weather proof is only a make shift as the repairs done are totally inadequate to render such houses reasonably fit for occupation.

During the year seven old houses were closed voluntarily by arrangement with the owners and one was demolished under an old order.

The Council have erected 62 houses at the Lower Rushcroft Estate during 1950, bringing the total number of post-war houses erected to 152. A further 12 houses were erected by private enterprise.

The total number of houses erected since the survey of 1919 is as follows :-

By the Council (Housing Act, 1919)	80
„ (Housing Act, 1924)	206
„ (Housing Act, 1936)	185
„ Post-War Housing	152
	<hr/>
	623
By private enterprise	284
	<hr/>
	907
	<hr/>

(C) INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD. MILK SUPPLY.

The following Acts and Regulations are now operative :-

Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944.

Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1949.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilized) Regulations, 1949.

Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Under these Acts and Regulations the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries is responsible for the farms and the milk production. The District Council is only concerned with the registration of Milk Distributors, Dairies and Milk Shops.

During the year eight samples of milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination with results as follows :-

Methylene Blue	.....	7 Satisfactory, 1 Unsatisfactory.
Tuberculosis	.....	7 Negative, 1 Positive.

The one positive sample was from an out-district source and the appropriate Authority was notified.

The details of registrations and licences issued in accordance with the regulations will be found in Table XII, Page 33.

FOOD HYGIENE.

A Clean Food Association has not been formed in this District nor has any specific campaign been carried out. During the year the Council adopted the Model Bye Laws relating to the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air.

Vigorous action has been maintained throughout the year under Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and subsequently under the Model Bye Laws.

During the year 57 Notices were served upon occupiers of food premises to carry out certain improvements and alterations to facilitate the hygienic preparation and handling of food. 48 of these Notices were complied with and the following summary shows the great amount of improvements carried out.

Provision of New Geysers	.....	15
Provision of new sinks or wash basins	.....	8
Provision of seperate towels	.....	29
Provision of nail brushes	.....	20

Provision of showcases and food covers	.....	9
Cleanliness and Internal decoration	.....	7
Structural alterations	.....	4
Insufficient ventilation	.....	1

As a result of the above all food premises in the area have a supply of hot and cold water and other washing facilities.

523 visits were paid to all food premises in the District.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS INSPECTION.

The licences of seven slaughterhouses were renewed during the year, although none of them are in use, due to the Ministry of Food controlled slaughterhouse being the main supply of meat retailed in this area.

419 visits were paid to meat shops and slaughterhouses during the year.

The type and quantity of foods inspected and found unfit for human consumption are shown in Table XIII Appendix C.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938 SAMPLING.

Under the provisions of this Act, sampling is undertaken by the Lancashire County Council with the co-operation of the Local Authority's Sanitary Inspector. Details of the work done in 1950 are given in Table XIV, Appendix C, and the results of analyses have been supplied by the County Medical Officer of Health.

APPENDIX A.

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

TABLE I.

Area in Acres (land and inland water)	.....	2,865
Population Census 1931, 14,750.	Estimated 1950	12,560
Number of Inhabited Houses, 1931	.....	3,985
Number of Inhabited Houses end of 1950	.....	4,279
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers	(Census 1931)	3,960
Rateable Value £70,102. Sum represented by a Penny Rate £292.		

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

		Total	Male	Female
Births	Legitimate	178	96	82
	Illegitimate	7	3	4
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Total	185	99	86

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident
population, 14.7

Adjusted Birth Rate (Comparability Factor) 1.01 14.9

	Total	Male	Female
Still Births	3	1	2

Rate per 1,000 Total (live and still) Births, 16.

	Total	Male	Female
Deaths	201	107	94

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident
population, 16.0

Adjusted Death Rate (Comparability Factor) 1.00 16.0

Deaths from Puerperal causes

From Sepsis Nil

„ other causes Nil

	Total	Male	Female
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	4	3	1

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—

All Infants per 1,000 live births 22

Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births 17

Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births..... 143

TABLE II

**Vital Statistics of the whole District during 1950
and Previous Years.**

Year	Population estimated to Middle of each year	Births		Total Deaths Registered in the District		Trans- ferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the District			
		Nett						Under 1 year of age		At all Ages	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Of Non-residents Registered in the District	Of Residents not Registered in the District	Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1930	15150	168	11.0	140	9.2	1	63	6	35	202	13.3
1931	14950	203	13.5	120	8.02	1	69	10	49	188	12.5
1932	14700	183	12.4	116	7.9	1	69	14	76	184	12.5
1933	14560	162	11.1	126	8.6	3	80	10	61	203	13.9
1934	14230	159	11.1	108	7.6	...	68	12	75	176	12.3
1935	14060	157	11.1	134	9.5	...	79	8	50	213	15.1
1936	13780	157	11.3	144	10.5	3	67	7	44	208	15.0
1937	13430	168	12.5	134	9.9	3	78	11	71	209	15.5
1938	13360	128	9.5	94	7.0	...	75	10	78	169	12.6
1939	^o 13140	173	13.1	124	9.5	2	71	11	63	193	14.7
	[*] 13150										
1940	12470	157	12.5	128	10.3	5	96	9	56	219	17.5
1941	12300	167	13.5	98	7.9	1	88	10	59	185	15.0
1942	11910	198	16.6	86	7.2	...	73	11	55	159	13.3
1943	11720	199	16.9	92	7.8	2	73	10	50	163	13.9
1944	11850	231	19.4	101	8.5	2	68	10	43	167	14.0
1945	11840	181	15.2	115	9.7	3	80	11	60	192	16.2
1946	12420	229	18.4	97	7.8	4	69	12	52	162	13.0
1947	12530	281	22.4	103	8.3	2	68	9	32	169	13.4
1948	12620	202	16.0	105	8.3	3	77	12	59	182	14.4
1949	12610	209	16.6	114	9.04	3	72	12	48	186	14.0
1950	12560	185	14.7	113	9.00	6	88	4	22	201	16.0

^o Birth Rate

* Death Rate

TABLE III.

Causes of and Ages at Death during the Year 1950.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.														
	Under 1 Year	1 & under 2 years	2 & under 5 years	3 & under 4 years	4 & under 5 years	5 & under 10 years	10 & under 15 years	15 & under 20 years	20 & under 35 years	35 & under 45 years	45 & under 65 years	65 and up- wards	Males	Females	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ALL CAUSES	4	...	1	..	..	2	2	...	1	10	52	129	107	94	201
1 Tuberculosis, Respiratory	1	1	...	...	1	1	2
2 Tuberculosis, Other	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2
3 Syphilitic Disease
4 Diphtheria
5 Whooping Cough
6 Meningoccal Infections
7 Acute Poliomyelitis
8 Measles
9 Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	1	...	1
10 Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	5	8	4	9	13
11 " " Lung, Bronchus	3	2	1	3
12 " " Breast	1	1	...	..	2	2
13 " " Uterus
14 Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	1	3	5	5	4	9
15 Leukaemia, Aleukaemia
16 Diabetes	1	1	...	1
17 Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	7	11	7	11	18
18 Coronary Disease, Angina	5	11	11	5	16
19 Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	3	6	3	7	10
20 Other Heart Disease	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	8	34	25	24	49
21 Other Circulatory Disease	2	10	7	5	12
22 Influenza	3	2	3	2	5
23 Pneumonia	1	...	...	...	2	7	9	1	10
24 Bronchitis	4	17	11	10	21
25 Other Diseases of Respiratory System
26 Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	2	1	4	...	4
27 Gastritis, Enteritis, Diarrhoea
28 Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	1	1	2	3
29 Hyperplasia of Prostate
30 Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion
31 Congenital Malformations	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
32 Other Defined and Ill-defined Causes	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	10	9	8	17
33 Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	...	1	...	1
34 All Other Accidents	1	...	1	1
35 Suicide
36 Homicide and Operations of War
	4	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	1	10	52	129	107	94	201

TABLE IV
Neo-Natal Mortality—1950

Cause of Death											Total
	Under 1 Day	1 Day	2 Days	3 Days	4 Days	5 Days	6 Days	7 to 13 Days	14 to 20 Days	21 to 28 Days	
Atalectasis Neonatorium	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Birth Injury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intestinal Obstruction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prematurity	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Peritonitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2

TABLE V.
Infantile Mortality—1950

Cause of Death	Under 1 month	Months											Total under 1 year
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Atalectasis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Birth Injury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intestinal Obstruction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Prematurity	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Peritonitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4

TABLE VI.

Quinquennial Birth and Death Rates per 1,000 of Population.

					Birth Rate	Death Rate	Death Rate from Tubercu- losis of Respira- tory System	Rate of Deaths under 1 year to 1,000 Births
Mean of 5 years—								
	1927—1931	...	...	...	13.3	13.3	0.51	67
	1928—1932	...	...	...	12.8	13.1	0.58	70
	1929—1933	...	...	...	12.4	13.6	0.53	69
	1930—1934	...	...	...	11.8	12.9	0.51	59
	1931—1935	...	...	...	11.8	13.2	0.53	62
	1932—1936	...	...	...	11.4	13.7	0.52	61
	1933—1937	...	...	...	11.4	14.3	0.51	60
	1934—1938	...	...	...	11.1	14.1	0.50	63
	1935—1939	...	...	...	11.5	14.5	0.49	61
	1936—1940	...	...	...	11.7	15.0	0.44	62
	1937—1941	...	...	...	12.2	15.0	0.44	65
	1938—1942	...	...	...	13.0	14.6	0.37	62
	1939—1943	...	...	...	14.5	14.8	0.42	56
	1940—1944	...	...	...	15.7	14.7	0.39	52
	1941—1945	...	...	...	16.3	14.4	0.38	53
	1942—1946	...	...	...	17.3	14.0	0.34	52
	1943—1947	...	...	...	18.4	14.1	0.31	47
	1944—1948	...	...	...	18.3	14.2	0.29	48
	1945—1949	...	...	...	17.8	14.4	0.26	48
Year								
	1949...	...	...	...	16.6	14.8	0.16	48
	1950...	...	...	...	14.7	16.0	0.16	22
Increase or decrease in 1950 on—								
Mean of 5 years 1945—1949					—3.1	+1.6	—0.10	—26
Previous year...					—1.9	+1.2	Nil	—26

					Annual Rate per 1,000 Living		Deaths under 1 year to 1,000 Births
					Births	Deaths	
England and Wales, 1950					15.8	11.6	29.8
Crompton, 1950... ..					14.7	16.0	22

APPENDIX B.

Cases Notified and Deaths from Tuberculosis during 1950.

TABLE VII.

Age	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
5-10	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-25	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35	...	1	2	1	—	1	—	—
35-45	...	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
45-55	...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
55-65	...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
65 and over...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	7	1	1	1	1	2	—
	11		2		2		2	

No. of Premises inspected on complaint, etc.	149
„ Inspections of Factories	15
„ „ „ Workshops and Bakehouses	47
„ „ „ Slaughter-houses	10
„ „ „ Meat Shops	409
„ „ „ Fish, Fruit and Vegetables	155
„ „ „ Ice Cream Shops	51
„ „ „ Chip Shops	34
„ „ „ Other Food Shops.....	192
„ „ „ Restaurants, Canteens	48
„ „ „ Common Lodging Houses and Houses Let in Lodgings	14
„ Visits paid to Market	50
„ „ Houses under the Housing and Public Health Acts	157
„ „ to Infectious Disease	49
No. of Inspections as to Drainage.....	59
„ „ „ Outbuildings	1
„ „ „ Chimney Stacks	1
„ „ „ Dangerous Places	3
„ „ „ Dirty Houses	5
„ „ „ Pig Sties, Stables etc.	9
„ „ „ Tips and Open Spaces	5
„ „ „ Rodent Control	16
„ „ „ Floors and Walls	12
„ „ „ Water Supply	20
„ „ „ Water Closets	17
„ „ „ As to Dustbins	63
„ „ „ Roofs and Eavesgutters	32
„ „ „ Sinks	6
„ „ „ Doors and Windows	13
„ „ „ Caravans	4
„ „ „ Shops Act	542
„ „ „ Accumulations	10
„ „ „ Miscellaneous	18
„ Re-inspections of Nuisances	647
	2886
Nuisances or defects discovered	394
„ „ remedied	368
Preliminary Notices	299
Statutory Notices	17

PARTICULARS OF NUISANCES AND DEFECTS REMEDIED IN COMPLIANCE WITH NOTICES.

By Owners.

Defective Roof, Eavesgutter, Downspout, etc.	47
Drains cleansed or repaired	18
Lead Waste pipes provided or repaired	3
Water Closets repaired	9
Dustbins provided	75
Defective Ventilation.....	3
Yards and Passages cleansed or repaired	6
Outbuildings, etc., repaired	5
Defective Internal Walls or Ceilings	9
Defective Fixtures and Sett Boilers	2
Defective Floors and Staircases repaired	9
Defective Window Frames	12
Smoky Chimneys	5
Pointing, etc., external walls	4
Damp Internal Walls remedied	14
Leakage of Gas	2
Dirty Houses cleaned	1
Accumulation of Refuse	9
Defective House Doors	3
Chimney Stacks repaired	3
Burst Water Pipes Repaired	15
Dangerous Buildings and Walls	3
Storm Traps Fixed and Repaired	1
Insufficient Water Supply	3
Poultry Nuisance	1
Factories Act 1937 - Sanitary Defects	8
Defective Sinks	4
Pig Sty Nuisances	1
Food & Drugs Act 1938 - Sec. 13—	
Washing Facilities	72
Food Protection	9
General Cleanliness	7
Constructional	4
Ventilation	1

 368

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH ARE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES, ETC.

There are 2 houses of this type, 1 is used as Weekly Lodgings, 1 as a Common Lodging House.

They have been frequently inspected and found to be in a fairly clean condition.

TABLE IX.
STATEMENT AS TO HOUSES IN THE DISTRICT
AND THEIR SANITARY CONDITION.

	1950
No. of Houses and Farms	4279
„ Factories, Workshops, Lock-up Shops, etc...	260
„ Houses without back-door	132
„ Houses back-to-back	52
„ Pail Closets	129
„ Water Closets	4467
„ Waste Water Closets	231
„ Open Ashpits	—
„ Ashbins	4410
„ Privies (not Privy Middens)	6
„ Septic Tanks	5

TABLE X.
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are 107 premises which come under this designation.

Bakers	25
Boot, Shoe and Clog Repairers.....	6
Brickworks	1
Cotton Spinning (Working)	20
Carbon Works	1
Electric Lamp Works	2
Ironfounders etc.	3
Joiners and Builders	8
Laundries	3
Machinists	6
Motor Repair Garages	4
Printers	3
Pork Butchery and Grocers Plant	1
Rope and Twine Works	2
Sand Mill	1
Skip and Packing Case Makers	4
Stockinette Maker	2
Ladies and Gent's Tailors	3
Tinplate Workers & Welders	6
Wheelwrights and Shoeing Forge	1
Vehicle Builders	1
Others	4

62 inspections were made during the year.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

(1) Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	12	9	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	95	53	10	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	—	—	—	—
Total ...	107	62	11	—

(2) Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of Cases in which Defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	7	6	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temp'r'ture (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	1	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or-defec- fective	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for the sexes	6	6	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offen- ces relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	15	14	—	—	—

HOUSING STATISTICS.

TABLE XI.

Number of New Houses Erected during the Year.

(a)	Total (including numbers given separately under (b))	74
(i)	By the Local Authority	62
(ii)	By other Local Authorities	—
(iii)	By other Bodies and Persons	12
(b)	With State Assistance under the Housing Acts	
(i)	By the Local Authority	62
(ii)	By other Bodies or Persons	—

1.—Inspection of Dwelling-Houses during the Year.

1.	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts	54
	(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	99
2.	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932.....	4
	(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	4
3.		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	4
4.		Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	50

II.—Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of Defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	29
---	----

III.—Action under Statutory Powers.

A. *Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.*

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 1. | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs... | — |
| 2. | Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:— | |
| | (a) By owners | — |
| | (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | — |

B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

- | | | |
|----|--|----|
| 1. | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 17 |
| 2. | Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice:— | |
| | (a) By owners | 17 |
| | (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | — |

C. *Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.*

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 1. | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | — |
| 2. | Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 1 |

D. *Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.*

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 1. | Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | — |
| 2. | Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | — |

IV.—Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding.

(a) (i) Number of Dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	--
(ii) Number of Families dwelling therein	—
(iii) Number of Persons dwelling therein	--
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	--
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	—
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	—

No accurate data for above.

MILK SUPPLY.

TABLE XII.

No. of Milk Distributors	25
No. of licences to retail pasteurised milk	11
No. of licences to retail sterilised milk	31
No. of licences to retail tuberculin tested milk	14
No. of licenses to retail accredited milk	1

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938 — SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR EXAMINATION, 1950.

TABLE XIV.

A total of 66 samples was obtained; of these 48 were of milk, and the 18 others comprised :-

1 beef sausage	2 sugar
1 bicarbonate of soda	1 salmon and shrimp paste
1 blanc mange powder	1 lemon curd
1 dessert powder	1 semolina
1 rice	1 sago
1 lentils	1 dried peas
1 custard powder	1 margarine
1 quaker oats	1 processed peas
1 lard	

All the above samples were certified by the County Analyst to be genuine with the exception of the following :-

Sample	Result of Analysis	Action taken
1 beef sausage	Deficient 4 per cent of the minimum percentage of meat	No action taken.
1 formal milk	Deficient 79.3% fat and 74.5% solids-not-fat. Freezing point indicates presence of 73.0 % of extraneous water	
1 formal milk	Deficient 31.6% fat and 13.5% solids-not-fat. Freezing point indicates presence of 11.4% of extraneous water	Prosecution
1 formal milk	Deficient 11.6% fat and 13.1% solids-not-fat. Freezing point indicates presence of 12.7% of extraneous water	Vendor fined £1 and £1 1s. 0d. costs.
1 formal milk	Deficient 10% fat	Vendor Notified and further samples obtained
1 sago	Consisted of tapioca	Vendor notified
1 lard	Consisted of cooking fat	Vendor notified

